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Catalogue
1955-56

We plan our second catalogue before the copy for the first reaches the printer. We cannot stop in flight, as it were, the result of enthusiastic efforts over the last twenty years to find and distribute exciting and beautiful plants. Many fine items are as yet represented by single plants; it is premature, therefore to describe them here. If you have a continuing interest in plants, we trust that you will ask for subsequent catalogues.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Limited stock in shipping sizes is kept on hand for some of the plants described. If we cannot ship the plants wanted within a reasonable time, we shall return your remittance and place your request on back order. When the plants are ready, we shall notify you.

TERMS: Cash with order. On small orders (minimum \$3.00) we shall ship by Parcel Post if you include postage with order. For postage and packing please add 10% of order, minimum 60c. Otherwise we shall ship small orders (those below \$10.00) by Railway Express, collect. If you desire to use the Special Delivery service of the United States Post Office Department, add 45c to order. We advise using this service.

For air mail, add 80c per pound with a minimum of two pounds. You may estimate the air-mail postage as follows:

- 1 to 3 plants—2 pounds.
- 4 to 15 plants—2 to 10 pounds.
- over 15 plants—over 10 pounds.

On orders of \$10.00 or more we make no charge for packing, and usually send the plants by Railway Express, collect.

We ship out of pots unless otherwise requested. Foreign shipments and those to the Hawaiian Islands are shipped via air freight, free of soil, F.O.B. Los Angeles.

The safest way to ship plants is by Railway Express or air freight, as in the event of mishandling or damage in transit the carrier will usually make a satisfactory adjustment.

Sizes of plants are determined by growth habits. Small plants are usually off-shoots, divisions, or established rooted cuttings in 2¼" to 3" pots. Medium plants are older and usually out of 4" to 5" pots. Large sizes vary with the nature of the particular species.

BROMELIADS

Bromeliads are marvelous house plants, provide accents for tropical gardens, and are of horticultural importance to all owners of ornamental greenhouses. Attractive whether or not in flower, they are easy plants to grow.

For detailed information, order BROMELIADS—A CULTURAL HANDBOOK, either from us or from The Bromeliad Society, at \$1.50. We recommend joining The Bromeliad Society; dues, including the Bulletin, are \$3.50 per year. Address inquiries to the secretary, Miss Victoria Padilla, 647 South Saltair Avenue, Los Angeles 49, Calif.

110. AECHMEA CAUDATA. A fine garden plant in Southern California. The long leaves are striped with yellow. The flowers on the spikes are also yellow. The plant soon becomes a huge clump.

111. AECHMEA CHANTINI. One of the notable members of the Bromeliaceae. The green leaves are cross-barred with silvery-white. Because the area of each color is about the same, the plant is as much silvery-white as green. The sharp contrast between the two colors gives a clean crispness to the plant, which is 2 feet in diameter, 1½ feet in height. The spike is stunning—long lasting, bright orange-red scape bracts with an open, spreading, branched inflorescence with delightful colors of orange and yellow. Venezuela.

112. AECHMEA COELESTIS. The leaves form a tall slender vase; the spike is a branched panicle with reddish calyces from which emerge sky blue petals that look like bright berries. Brazil.

113. AECHMEA CYLINDRATA. This species is twice as wide as it is high. There is a terminal point at the end of the broad, squared-off leaves.

114. AECHMEA FASCIATA. Imported, of a selected Belgian type, so superior to as hardly to be recognized for the same species that we have grown for years, this plant has a broad-leaved rosette thickly dusted with whitish powder. It is beautiful when out of spike, and when in spike—devastating. The large spike keeps its soft pink color for months and produces flowers of delicate lavender-blue.

115. AECHMEA FULGENS. The green leaves form a slender vase. The numerous berry-like flowers are a rich red, out of which extend blue-tipped petals. A very fine house plant.



Aechmea fasciata

116. AECHMEA FULGENS VAR. DISCOLOR. The spike and its flowers are identical with those of the last item. The under leaves are powdery—purplish—the upper, powdery green. South America.

117. AECHMEA HYSTRIX. The porcupine Aechmea. This tough plant can stand rough treatment and full sun. When it is out of flower, you might mistake it for an agave.

118. AECHMEA LAGENARIA. *Aechmea lamarchei* Mez. This is a very interesting species that we have not yet succeeded in flowering. The rosette is dense with many flat green leaves and is about 12 inches in diameter.

122. *AECHMEA LINDENII*. A stout-growing plant. The tall vase-like rosette is of stiffly broad light green leaves. The petals of the spike are a bright lemon-yellow.

126. *AECHMEA LINGULATA* (formerly *Wittmackia lingulata*). This rare plant has pointed finely-toothed leaves of a heavy texture that suggests hardness in the open in the coastal belt of Southern California. The attractive inflorescence is a great racemose spray of berry-like flowers. The scape bracts are a bright red—the fruit, white or red.

128. *AECHMEA MARIAE-REGINAE*. The queen of the genus and a famous plant of Costa Rica, where it is known as *Espiritu Santo* and *Pina de palo*. Under optimum conditions the great rosette of leaves will span 5 feet. The long, soft, pendant bracts of the spike first catch the eye as a lovely delicate pink. The flowers cluster closely to form a cylinder at the top of the spike.

130. *AECHMEA MEXICANA*. A large species. The leaves are rich green and narrow gradually to a point. The fine teeth along the margins are red. Inflorescence in a great panicle. Flower petals red.

132. *AECHMEA MINIATA* VAR. *DISCOLOR*. This plant, easy to grow, flowers and suckers freely. Much like *Ae. fulgens* var. *discolor*, but the leaves are more shiny and the blue of the petals lighter. A fine, bright, house plant.

134. *AECHMEA MINIATA* × *CALYCULATA*. A very handsome hybrid, the upper side of the leaves green, the under side, reddish. The spike has the clear yellow petals of the second parent. A very fine plant that is most rewarding and easy to grow well.

136. *AECHMEA ORLANDIANA*. This unusual plant was discovered in Brazil by the plant explorer, Mulford B. Foster, and was named after his home city of Orlando. The leaves are zebra-mottled. The flower spike is orange with white flowers. An impressive effect is achieved when the suckers are left on the plant to form a group of attached rosettes.

138. *AECHMEA PECTINATA*. In the Southern California coastal belt this becomes a fine yard plant. The leaves of the large rosette are narrowly pointed. The heart becomes suffused with rose.

140. *AECHMEA PITTIERI*. We call this a desert form of *Ae. bracteata* from Costa Rica. This epiphyte is a surprise because it looks like a toothed agave, with its heavy teeth and gray peltate scales along the stiff leaves. A rarity in cultivation.

142. *AECHMEA PUBESCENS*. The toothed, brownish leaves form a tall slender vase from which emerges on a slender shaft a spike that terminates in a head that suggests an ear of wheat. In this unique plant, however, the straw-colored petals turn a leaden-blue at maturity.

144. *AECHMEA RACINAE*. A stunning plant that should be suspended. It is a complete departure from most members of the genus because the spike is a pendant lavalier of red jewels tipped with yellow and black. Named after Racine Foster. It should produce its display about Christmas.

146. *AECHMEA TILLANDSIOIDES*. A small oddity—the spike rises to a compound inflorescence. The flowers are blue.

148. *AECHMEA VICTORIANA*. A Brazilian discovery by Mulford B. Foster. The leaves form a vase like rosette. The slender spike emerges to display berry-shaped flowers of changing dark colors.

150. *AECHMEA WEILBACHII*. A fairly hardy species with leaves suffused with reddish brown and flowers of blue and red. A vigorous grower that suckers freely. South America.

152. *AECHMEA WEILBACHII* × *FULGENS*. We found this hybrid in Europe. The first-named is dominant. Suckers freely.

154. *ANANAS COMOSUS TRICOLOR*. A medium-sized pineapple of simply breathtaking beauty when the green and white striped plant is spiking, or about to spike. The tuft on top of the smallish pineapple is solidly bright rose; the central leaf areas below the fruit are also bright rose, and a suffusion of this color extends along the white and green striped leaves. The combination of the three colors—green, white, and bright rose—gives a sensational effect to this plant with its already attractive silhouette. The fruit is edible, moreover, and the crown will make a nice start on a new plant.

156. *BILLBERGIA LEITZII*. A slender, small growing species, almost certain to bloom for Christmas.

158. *BILLBERGIA LEPTOPODA*. A small growing species with a silhouette so bizarre that the plant is called "The Permanent Wave Plant."

160. BILLBERGIA MACROLEPSIS. This Panamanian species with the pendant inflorescence is a meter long. The plant has the form of a tall, slender tube, and is gray-green, marked with large white spots. Not commonly in cultivation.

162. BILLBERGIA x WINDII. This cross between *decora* and *amoena* is one of the best small Billbergias and flowers much of the time.

164. BROMELIA BALANSAE. Formerly *B. serra*. Hardy in Southern California. A great plant, it has long narrow leaves with severely sharp and hooked spines along the margins. When in flower the central portion of the rosette turns bright red. The inflorescence rises as a white, powdery, wax-like column, into which are imbedded, in striking contrast, numerous maroon tubular flowers with white-tipped petals.

166. BROMELIA BALANSAE VARIEGATA. Much like the last, except that the green leaves are edged with a white and become suffused with red at time of flowering. This is a valuable, spectacular plant.

168. CANISTRUM ROSEUM. We grew this plant before the Second World War from seeds received from the famous and since destroyed horticultural establishment of Louis Dutrie in Belgium. The genus is closely allied to, and sometimes thrown with, *Nidularium*. *C. roseum* is a noble plant. The great rosette of green leaves mottled with brown spots grows beneath a small rosette of rose-colored leaves that extends out from a *Neoregelia*-like circle of flowers. Brazil.

170. CANISTRUM INGRATUM x ROSEUM. This plant can be grown with leaves 30 inches in length that form an impressive rosette 48 inches in diameter and 24 inches in height. The leaves are mottled with brown. The floral rosette is a red-mahogany color. An accent plant for any tropical setting.

172. GREIGIA SPHACELATA. A hardy terrestrial that produces many rosettes from root-stocks. The numerous leaves are flat, narrow, and spiny. The beauty of the plant is in its brilliant red center of leaves during inflorescence.

174. GUZMANIA BERTERONIANA. Many leaves in a dense rosette. A handsome plant with scapebracts of dark red. Puerto Rico.

176. GUZMANIA LINGULATA VAR. SPLENDENS. Mez. This is a red-leaved form, and is also known as *Guzmania Peacockii*. An outstanding plant. It has under-leaves of bright purple-red and upper leaves of reddish-green. The plant is two feet in diameter. From the rosette rises a vertical spike that terminates in a funnel-shaped rosette, all of purple-red. The small bracts in the center of this cluster are yellowish and tipped with white.

178. GUZMANIA MAGNIFICA. The most beautiful species of this genus that we have seen. The many delicate green leaves comprise a plant with a diameter of 20 inches. From the center a green spike suffused with red rises to a height of 7 inches. The spike terminates in a flat star, 6 inches in diameter, with 20 pointed leaves of clear, brilliant scarlet that stand out against the green of the plant and the white petals of the flowers. The beauty of this plant is breath-taking.

180. GUZMANIA MONOSTACHIA. Many slender, light-green leaves form a dense rosette. The spike, with its many white flowers, rises high above the leaves. The floral bracts are both brown-striped and bright red.

182. GUZMANIA NICARAGUENSIS. A medium sized plant with thin, longitudinal red stripes against the green leaves. A red cone of bracts forms first in the heart of the rosette from which the spike breaks. A rarity.

184. GUZMANIA RUTILANS x LIBERSI. This European novelty has long, slender leaves with a purplish suffusion and a faint mottling. We have not seen it in flower.

186. GUZMANIA ZAHNII. A gem of the plant world. The numerous, slender, green leaves are striped with dark red. When the many-clustered branches of the vivid yellow inflorescence emerge, the plant is "blushing," and the center of the rosette of leaves is suffused with red. From the slopes of Chiriqui Volcano, Panama.



Guzmania Zahnii

188. HECHTIA TILLANDSIOIDES (*Hechtia purpusii*). The most beautiful member of the genus. A very graceful, delicate plant with sprays of pink flowers on tripinnate inflorescences emerging from narrow rosulate leaves. From the vicinity of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

190. NEOREGELIA CAROLINAE. We saw one of these plants recently in which the floral rosette kept its pomegranate-purple coloring after a year on a coffee table. The plant spreads low and wide across two feet. One of the finest house plants of the family.

192. NEOREGELIA CAROLINAE TRICOLOR. One of the favorite house plants in Europe. Like the last, except that the green leaves are variegated with ivory-white longitudinal stripes.

194. NEOREGELIA MACAHENSIS. A unique, small, stubby plant, with broad leaves, that are round at the tips. The basal sheath is maroon and green spotted.

196. NEOREGELIA MARMORATA. The marbled species. With abundant light, the rosette of the leaves is in two colors, light yellow-green and wine-red, marbled together. The effect is pleasing.

198. NEOREGELIA SPECTABILIS. This is the Painted Fingernail Plant, referring to the red-tipped leaves. An easy plant to grow. It should be in every collection.

200. NIDULARIUM AMAZONICUM. This species is easy to grow and makes a fine display, especially when the second year's crop of suckers is kept on the plant to grow to mature size. Under leaves are purple-red—upper leaves, green, with suffusions of the former color. The secondary floral rosette is reddish purple.

202. NIDULARIUM CITRINUM. The slender, light green leaves are a contrast to the secondary rosette, or cup of leaves, of bright yellow.

204. NIDULARIUM FULGENS. If you ever see a colored slide of this species, you will be unhappy until you possess the plant. The rosette is a light, lettuce green, with strap-shaped, toothed leaves mottled with round spots of dark green. When in flower, the central leaf rosette is a clear, bright rose. The contrast in colors is sharp, striking, and stunning.

206. NIDULARIUM INNOCENTII. Wide green leaves form the rosette. The secondary rosette, an inner cluster of foliage, turns red at the tips, and makes a pleasing contrast with the white flowers.



***Nidularium innocentii* var. *lineatum*.**

208. NIDULARIUM INNOCENTII VAR. LINEATUM. Like *N. innocentii*, except that the leaves are richly pencilled with thin longitudinal striping of clear white. A stunning plant, in or out of flower.

210. NIDULARIUM INNOCENTII VAR. STRIATUM. Like the last, except that the leaves are vertically striped with chartreuse yellow.

212. NIDULARIUM PURPURESCENS. This may be the same as *N. Purpureum* Beer. The pointed under leaves of this plant are a pleasing, bright reddish brown that spreads in suffusion along the marginal areas of the upper leaves.

214. NIDULARIUM, REGELIOIDES. We used to call this *N. rutilans*. One of our most admired bromels. The leaves are smooth and wide, dark green and faintly spotted with a deeper green. The leaves of the floral rosette are a beautiful purple-red; the flowers are a brighter orange-red.

216. PITCAIRNIA TUERCKHEIMII. This is a novelty plant from Guatemala. Terrestrial and narrow-leaved, it bears serrate spines and has bright red flower petals about 2½ inches long.

218. PORTEA PETROPOLITANA. A tall, glossy, light green rosette producing a tall spike with a spray of tubular flowers in pink, green, and lavender. A must in every collection. Brazil.

220. PUYA RAIMONDII. This hardy, Andean giant of the bromeliad family is native to the highlands of Bolivia. It is a species that is rarely offered.

222. QUESNELIA ARVENSIS. In the Southern California coastal belt this robust, broad leaved plant is hardy. A brilliant red, pointed cone rises from the center. Offshoots are produced freely.

224. TILLANDSIA ALBIDA. This rarity is strongly caulescent, the short whitish leaves growing densely along a 12 inch stalk. With moderate humidity the plant will live indefinitely without roots. The flowers are red. Mexico.

226. TILLANDSIA ANCEPS. This collector's item is much like *T. lindenii*, except that the blue flowers on the scape-bract are smaller and do not flatten out as fully.

228. TILLANDSIA ANDRIEUXII. A rare species about 4 inches in height. Resembles the group of inflated-leaf-base Tillandsias. The narrowing leaves twist upwards and are whitish with cinereous scales. The plant suckers freely and has a pleasing sprightliness.

230. TILLANDSIA BRACHYCAULOS. A beauty in a blushing mood. The leaves are numerous, arching-decurved, forming a low rosette 6 inches across. From Southern Mexico and Central America.

232. TILLANDSIA BUTZII. The leaves at the base form an inflated pseudobulb, then narrow into slender spiral wires, pointed at the tips. The entire plant is green and thoroughly mottled with fine, confluent purplish spots. Central America.



Tillandsia Lindenii

234. TILLANDSIA CYANEA. A gem of the plant world, and a notable, compellingly beautiful ornament for house or tropical garden. Imbedded among the leaves of the dense, crateriform rosette stands a flat, broad spike, or scape of bright "Mexican" pink. From the bracts of the spike emerge flowers in a continuing series of one or two at a time, showing three deep-blue petals that are large, round, and flat. The brilliance of this plant will instantly capture and hold a glance, whatever the nature of the surroundings.

236. TILLANDSIA FLABELLATA. One of our choice plants. Out of the many arched leaves comprising the dense rosette arises a digitate inflorescence of 4-8 spikes, each long, narrowly-flat, and suffused with bright red. A well grown plant with spike will reach 2 feet in height. This has been crossed with a *Vriesea* and should be used extensively in hybridizing to produce multiple-branched inflorescences.

238. TILLANDSIA LINDENII. Generally and formerly known as *T. Lindeniana*. This plant is a Brazilian en-

largement of *Tillandsia Cyanea*, and is about 15 inches in diameter with leaves pencilled in dark, reddish-purple lines. The spike stands above the rosette on a round, slender stem before it widens, flattens, and takes on the vivid watermelon color of the above mentioned species. In this lovely plant the flowers are rounder and of a paler shade of blue. This species is one of the finer bromeliads. Perfect for a conversation piece on a large coffee table.

240. TILLANDSIA SPP. This is what we call, for lack of a better identification, "blue with a white eye." Something like the last species, not as important, but pleasingly fragrant. There is a white spot where the petals converge.

242. TILLANDSIA PUNCTATA. This species is always admired. When in spike the entire plant is suffused with a dull red. From Cuba and Mexico.

246. VRIESEA CARINATA. The plant forms a small light-green rosette from which extends a flat and surprisingly gay, red and yellow spike. A neat addition to any hanging raft or basket, or to any window ledge. A sprightly plant.

248. VRIESEA CARINATA HYBRID MARIE. The "Painted Feather." The feather is the flat, red and chartreuse spike that extends on its slender "quill" from the heart of a shiny, green rosette. This plant remains in color for many months, and is perfect for the modern house, whether at a bright window or on a large coffee table.

250. VRIESEA ENSIFORMIS. We think this an especially nice species because we like red. The plant maintains a nice balance between size of the rosette and size of the flattened spike. The green leaves take on a very light suffusion of red—the spike bracts a bright red—the flowers a showy yellow. There is a parrot-like gayety to the plant.

252. VRIESEA FAVORITA. A large green rosette producing on a slender stem a large wine-red flat spike that makes a nice contrast with the yellow flowers.

254. VRIESEA GUTTATA. A vigorous novelty, suckering so freely that a single plant soon becomes a mass of rosettes, each about seven inches in diameter. The olive green leaves are peppered with round, brown spots.

256. VRIESEA HIEROGLYPHICA. A must in every bromeliad collection. This plant is a magnificent example of symmetrical form and design. The species name refers to the attractive hieroglyph markings in purplish-black on the broad green leaves.



Vriesea carinata hybrid Marie

258. VRIESEA INCURVA INFLATA. The leaves are tinted a soft gray purple and the plant gives a most delicate effect. The spike is bright and curved-inflated, as the name suggests.

260. VRIESEA KITTELIANA. This interesting Vriesea is spotted with wine-red on olive-green leaves. This species does not resemble any other Vriesea that we have seen, and, according to Mez., is a cross of *V. BARILLETTII* X *SAUNDERSII*.

262. VRIESEA MAGNIFICA. The Goldfish Vriesea. From the nice green rosette emerges an inflated spike that grows more or less horizontally and has the shape and color of a fat Japanese goldfish.

264. VRIESEA POELMANNII VAR. RAMIFIEE. An extremely interesting European importation. The tall forked spike is a very deep, burgundy red, in vivid contrast to the clear yellow, tubular flowers. This plant is reputedly hardy in the open on the French Riviera. To cross this novelty with other non-branching Vrieseas should be a challenge to bromeliad lovers.

266. VRIESEA REGINAE. This is a giant among the genus. Until the plant is very large, many small plantlets almost detach themselves from the base of the trunk.

268. VRIESEA RETROFLEXA. This is another collector's must. It should be suspended to permit the large flat spike to arc down below the pot, like a scimitar. The bracts are arranged separately along the spike as thick leaflets and are very brightly colored.

270. VRIESEA SPLENDENS. The "flaming sword" plant from French Guiana. Dark green foliage is striped with black cross bands, and the sword-like spike is a brilliant orange-red. One of the notable plants of the entire family.

272. VRIESEA VERSAILLEN-
SIS. A clear green-leaved plant,
a cross between *V. DUVALI-*
ANA and *V. CARINATA*.



Vriesea Splendens

ELEPHANT EAR PLANTS

350. ALOCASIA ATROVIRENS. This plant should be in every semi-tropical garden. It is most attractive, and deviates from its relatives in that the leaf is like very dark, green, hand-tooled Spanish leather.

352. ALOCASIA CUCULLATA. Called the Chinese Ape in Hawaii, although it comes from India. The shiny green leaves are heart-shaped. Moderately frost resistant.

354. ALOCASIA GIGANTEA. A large growing plant of light gray-green with a soft, gray powdery cast to the entire plant. Fine for accent purposes.

356. ALOCASIA HILO BEAUTY. A real novelty and not like any other elephant ear. The papery, medium-green leaves are beautifully marked with irregular areas of pale chartreuse. This is a small growing species, seldom reaching three feet in height.

358. ALOCASIA INDICA VAR. METALLIC Schott. To quote Birdsey in "The Cultivated Aroids," "The rhizome is thick and appears above ground. The petiole and blade (with the exception of the upper surface which is dark green with a metallic sheen) are dark, almost blackish-purple. The blade is thin, parchment-like and crumpled or blistered."

360. ALOCASIA MACRORRHIZA. A favorite semi-tropical garden plant. The leaves are leathery and the blades point upwards. The plant can be grown in giant proportions and forms a trunk. A bold, useful species.



Alocasia "Okinawa"

A. zebrina. This plant appears to be one of the parents that a Hawaiian friend of ours succeeded in crossing with *A. sanderiana*. This splendid hybrid combines the pleasing characteristics of the respective parents.

364. *ALOCASIA PICTA*. Probably an invalid name. As shown by the illustration, the leaves are prettily marked. The irregular splotches are a light grayed yellow, making a sharp contrast with the green. Freely suckering.



Alocasia picta

370. *ALOCASIA WAVRINIANA*, Mast. Leaves erect, toothed, lanceolate and long-pointed, dark green; petioles purple spotted. This plant should be used as a hybridizer to produce a new race of ornamentals because it is distinctly different from most members of the genus.

372. *ALOCASIA WHINKII*. This plant looks like it might withstand some frost. The leaves are of a heavy texture—the underside purplish, the upper green. The stems are light green.

374. *ALOCASIA ZEBRINA*. A Philippine plant. The arrow-shaped leaves are green; the stems are mottled in a zebra fashion with dark green. We should like to see this plant used by a hybridizer.

362. *ALOCASIA "OKINAWA."* We added this unidentified species to our collection on the theory that it would withstand below 32° F. because the winters are cold in its country of origin. This is a very promising plant for the semi-tropics. The leaves are much more rounded than those of *A. MACRORRHIZA*; the margins are finely and pleasingly undulated and the leaf texture is heavy.

366. *ALOCASIA SPP.* Much like multiflora, except that the leaves are glossy.

368. *ALOCASIA SPP.* We used to consider this to be *A. odorata*. The inflorescence is heavily yet pleasantly fragrant. The arrow-shaped green leaves are lettuce; the long petioles are marked faintly in the manner of

- 376. CALADIUM HUMBLOTTII.** C. Argyrites. A dwarf Brazilian species that is a gem among lovely, delicate tropicals. On slender stems, the green leaves are crisply marked with a clear white.
- 378. COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM VAR. FONTANESII.** Petioles violet—leaves dark green with violet margins.
- 380. COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM VAR. ILLUSTRIS.** The Black Caladium. The leaves are decorative with black-green spots, the petioles violet.
- 382. COLOCASIA SPP.** Red stemmed ape. This plant is happy in the full sun of the tropics, where the leaf stems become a bright red and are most effective.
- 384. CULCASIA MANNII.** The young leaves are a dull olive green; the mature leaves are ovate. The plant is compact and slow-growing.
- 386. CYRTOSPERMA JOHNSTONII.** The Solomon Island elephant-ear. The leaves are shaped like a spearhead, rose spotted, and veined with red. The leaf stems are spiny.
- 388. SCHIZOCASIA PORTEI.** The hastate leaves of this large Philippine species are bright green and are deeply cleft and undulated. Thus they resemble the leaves of a split-leaf philodendron.
- 390. XANTHOSOMA BATAVIENSIS.** This species is a robust grower and is more hardy than X. VIOLACEUM. The entire plant is a soft medium green with a powdery overcast.
- 392. XANTHOSOMA LINDENII.** The elongated arrow-shaped leaves are prominently marked with white at the midrib and lateral veins. The amount of white in relation to the green varies, as does the intensity of each color, with the culture afforded the plant, both in respect to medium and to amount of light. The plant grows compactly, with short petioles, and carries many leaves. This species is a notable member of the genus. Native to Columbia.
- 394. XANTHOSOMA SPP.** An interesting mutation. The leaves are variegated with a few areas of light yellow; the stems are longitudinally striped with white and blue-gray. This plant should be kept out of bright light or the yellow areas will turn brown.
- 396. XANTHOSOMA VIOLACEUM.** Schott. West Indian Taro. It makes a nice garden plant, but will not keep its leaves in a cold winter in Southern California.

GINGERS

- 456. HEDYCHIUM JUNGLE GARDENS.** This beautiful ginger is a cross between H. CORONARIUM and H. GARDNERIANUM. The first named species is the fragrant white ginger, the petals of which are used so extensively in Hawaiian leis. It is native to India where it is highly regarded and is commonly cultivated. The second species endures considerable cold in its native Himalayas. In the Hawaiian Islands it is called the Kahili Ginger after the resemblance of the cylindrical inflorescence to the kahili torches carried in ceremonies. Among the merits of this hybrid are longer lasting flowers and larger sepals and petals than those of the Kahili Ginger, which is structurally dominant in the cross. This plant is suitable for semi-tropical gardens.
- 458. HEDYCHIUM CARNEUM.** Flowers are flesh colored. The plant grows three to four feet in height and has leaves a foot long. East Indies.
- 460. HEDYCHIUM COCCINEUM,** Buch.—Ham. A tropical species from India with green leaves and scarlet flowers.
- 461. HEDYCHIUM FLAVUM.** The leaves about 5 feet in height; the flowers large and orange-colored. India.
- 464. HEDYCHIUM GREENII.** The foliage of this plant is highly ornamental, as the underside of the leaves is wine-red and the flowers are attractive. We have not fully tested this plant, but we judge it to be as hardy as H. GARDNERIANUM.
- 466. KAEMPFERIA ROSCOEANA.** The leaves of this member of the ginger family appear to fan out of the ground. Each leaf of the plant has two large, oval, beautifully iridescent leaves. Every day in season a lavender flower forms in the axes. The plants go dormant in the winter. Old World Tropics.
- 468. KAEMPFERIA GALANGA.** Like the last, except that the leaves are light-green and the flowers are white and purple. These plants make fine companions for gesneriads.

BANANA PLANTS

For many years the ornamental use of banana plants in the United States has been regrettably neglected. This neglect is due in part to restrictions on the importation of these plants. Until their recent removal, many desirable and valuable species of banana plants have not been available.

Now we offer a wide range of species, from the very dwarf table bananas to the giant types, including intermediate forms. Some can be used as flowering pot plants in the smallest of greenhouses. Others are superb as patio plants in the tropics and semi-tropics. There should be greater use of the dwarfs and semi-dwarfs in temperate climates as decorative specimens for glassed-in porches and lanais. These bananas afford an exotic, tropical aspect with a palm-like slenderness—a silhouette that is most useful and yet difficult to find.

To plant lovers in such states as Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia, and in the interior valleys of California, Arizona, and Nevada, where winters are subject to sudden freezes, we call special attention to the Japanese banana. A reliable French horticulturist has assured us that this species is regularly grown in the open in Paris, where winters are very cold. The herbaceous stems above the ground are knocked down by cold; with leaf-mulch protection, however, new growths rise abundantly with the advent of spring.

The dwarf bananas should be used in sunny apartment windows, as novel companions to split-leaf philodendrons and geraniums.

DWARF BANANAS

These delightful plants are small gems of the plant world. In Europe they have been known as table bananas because the entire fruiting plant is used in table decorations.

400. MUSA COCCINEA, Andr. Spike erect, bracts brilliant scarlet. The plant should flower at a height of 30 inches in an 8 inch pot. We did not find it in Europe in 1953, although it used to be an important plant there, having been introduced in 1793. Native to South China, this small member of the family is a delicate, horticultural wonder.

402. MUSA MANNII, Wendl. This species will soon fill a small tub with its numerous slender, black-tinged stems. Height, 5 feet; spike, erect; color, pale crimson. Native to Assam.

404. MUSA VELUTINA. The name means velvety and refers to the soft fuzz on the short, pudgy bananas that are a shocking pink. The spathes are a reddish purple. The plant, happy in semi-tropical climates, will fruit at 3 feet. We introduced it to the Hawaiian Islands, where it created a sensation when exhibited in flower arrangements for the first time in Honolulu in 1954.

SEMI-DWARF BANANAS

406. MUSA ROSACEA, Jacquin. This plant grows 4 to 6 feet high, is freely suckering, and has leaves that are purplish red underneath. Bracts are pale blue or reddish lilac. A very beautiful species. It is native to India.

408. MUSA ROSEA. Commonly known in Southern California as the pink-flowering banana, an allusion to its bright pink bracts. This plant will flower at 8 to 10 feet. It suckers freely and is a fine garden ornamental. This species is sometimes erroneously known as dwarf.

410. MUSA SUMATRANA, Beccari. This species is distinct from the MUSA SUMATRANA that has been called by this name in Southern California in recent years. (See MUSA ZEBRINA.) We found this plant in a collection in Germany in 1953. It grows to a modest height of 7 to 8 feet. The green leaves are pleasantly blotched with very dark red-wine. This is a rare plant in the western world and a collector's item.

412. MUSA ZEBRINA. This plant has been generally available in Southern California for the last ten years, often called there MUSA SUMATRANA. M. ZEBRINA is a striking plant—bold, claret-brown splotches on the upper side of the leaves—reddish purple on the lower. This banana makes an exotic ornamental for warm locations.

LARGE BANANAS

414. MUSA BASJOO, Sieb. & Lucc., The Japanese Banana. In our judgment, this banana is the hardiest of the species and should endure below freezing temperatures. It has wide yellow bracts. This will be a most useful plant where heretofore banana growing has not been ventured. Liu Kiu Archipelago.

✓ **415.** MUSA CAVENDISHII, Lamb. This well-known wide-leafed Chinese species is sometimes used in interior planters because of the compactness of the plant. It makes a fine, low growing yard or tubbed plant. With heavy feeding and watering, it has produced excellent fruit in Pacific Palisades, California.

416. *MUSA FEHI*, Vieill. The famous Tahitian banana with varnished green leaves and erect-standing stems and hands of fruit. The stems are full of dark-violet juice, from which ink may be made. An important cooking banana.

418. *MUSA KOAE*. The green leaves are beautifully and irregularly marked with areas of white and the fruit is beautifully striped with white. Native to the Hawaiian Islands. This banana likes warmth, moisture, and shade.

420. *MUSA SAPIENTUM* VAR. *SEMINIFERUM*. Our giant! This great suckering banana grows 30 feet in height. Its young leaves have a red-brown metallic sheen to the underside. The fruit is filled with large seeds. A hardy plant enduring several degrees below 32° F. It can be developed to noble proportions.

422. *MUSA* SPP. We offer plants of the following really fine edible bananas of the Philippine Islands. *Carinosa*, *Bungolan*, *Lacatan*, *Latundan* and *Saba*.

Detailed characteristics on request.

424. *MUSA* SPP. Our "blue banana." The leaves are green, but the fruit is a beautiful powdery blue until ripe, when it becomes yellow. We found this banana, which can be used either as a cooking or as a fresh banana, in Hawaii. The plant is a fine novelty.

The following three species produce many large seeds. The plants are useful for their hardiness and impressive size, but do not produce suckers. Small plants make fine tubbed specimens:

432. *MUSA ARNOLDIANA*, Ed Wild. Bright, light-green leaves. Congo Free State.

434. *MUSA ENSETE*, Gmel. This is the well-known Abyssinian banana with bright crimson midribs. We have seen it in street parkways in Zurich used as a bedding plant with annuals.



Musa Maurellii

436. *MUSA MAURELLII*. The red-leaved banana. This plant is a horticultural sensation, and ours is the first introduction into North America of this magnificent species. The trunk, leaf stems, and under leaves are a bright, rich red. In bright light a dark wine-red spreads over the upper leaf surface. Indescribably beautiful and exotic in any location. Young plants make fine tubbed specimens. This species, native to Ethiopia, is virtually unknown in the New World. It is destined, however, to become an important and a vivid addition to the flora of many parts of the Southwest, Florida, and the Hawaiian Islands.

FERNS

PLATYCERIUM FERNS:

Platycerium ferns are beautiful and useful. The designation "staghorn ferns" is appropriate not only for resemblance but also for effectiveness when the plants are mounted on flat panels, tree trunks, or driftwood. The leaves grow alternately in form—first as a basal sheath without spores and then as outward extensions (antlers), which bear spores when mature.

We have exposed the following to several degrees below 32° F. without injury. They are recommended for lath house and patio gardens in Southern California (except interior valleys), Central and Northern Florida, and Southern Texas and Louisiana (when provided protection during northers).

460. PLATYCERIUM ALCICORNE. Greyish, well-forked. Temperate Australia.

462. PLATYCERIUM GRANDE. This magnificent species with huge green leaves can be grown to majestic size. One of the finer species of the genus, it is unique in that it does not produce plantlets as do most of the species. Northern Australia.

464. PLATYCERIUM MADAGASCARIENSIS. Green leaved, with the spare areas a rich chocolate brown; the extending leaves grow pleasingly out and up, as in antlers. A nice contrast with *P. ALCICORNE*.

The following we consider as tropical species suitable for outside culture in the United States only in Southern Florida:

466. PLATYCERIUM AETHIOPICUM. Synonymous with *P. STEMMARIA*. A very beautiful, fast growing, and impressive species. Throws many plantlets. The leaves are a pleasing bright green on the upper surface with a cottony down on the under surface. Like *P. GRANDE*, this plant is easy to grow into a stunning specimen. Guinea Coast.

468. PLATYCERIUM WILLINCKII. An interesting novelty from Java with long, extended pendant fronds, branching toward the extremities. This should be mounted high to be completely effective.

470. PLATYCERIUM LEMOINEI. A collector's item much like the last, but the branching is cut high up the plane of the pendant fronds, thus affording a slender delicacy to the general appearance of the plant.

MISCELLANEOUS FERNS:



Davallia solida



Pellaea Virgata

500. PELLAEA VIRGATA. This stunning fern looks much like a fine, large leaved ADIATUM. The wiry stems are black; the sori on the leaf margins are as decorative as they appear in the illustration.

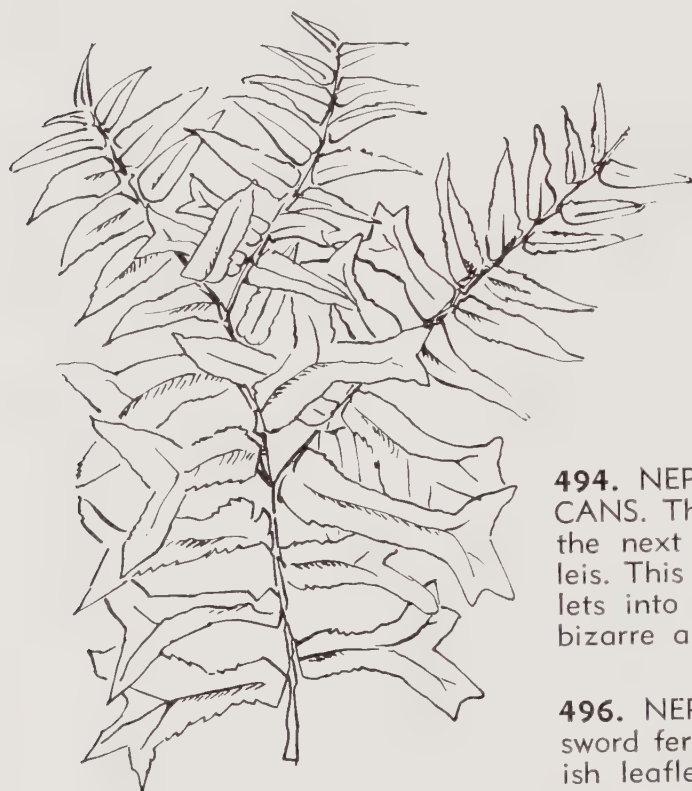
490. DAVALLIA SOLIDA (D. LUCIDA). This lovely Malayan species departs in leaf design from many of its fellows by producing broad and slightly cut segments. The green is light and bright.



Nephrolepis duffii

510. PHLEBODIUM AUREUM, B. Br. (*Polypodium aureum*, Linn.), var. *Mandaianum*. This Tropical American fern produces glaucous-green leaves of great beauty. In this variety, grown under warm conditions, the leaves are richly and elaborately waved. An attractive composition is created when the plant is mounted on a fern log or plaque. The rootstocks will creep over the surface and add to the design.

480. ADIATUM TRAPEZIFORME. The giant maidenhair fern. The leaf branches are 1.5 to 2 feet in length. The leaflets are 1.5 to 2 inches by 0.5 to .75 inches. A spectacular plant for this fine genus of ferns.



Nephrolepis biserrata* var. *furcans

520. SADLERIA CYATHEOIDES Kaulf. A very beautiful small type of Hawaiian tree fern. The fronds are smooth and leathery, dark green when mature, and a lovely red when young. It carries many more fronds with us than the Hawaiian species of *CIBOTIUM*.

494. NEPHROLEPSIS BISERRATA VAR. *FURCANS*. The fish-tail fern. This Hawaiian fern and the next described plant are sometimes used in leis. This particular plant Y's the ends of the leaflets into the shape of a fish-tail. The effect is bizarre and rich.

496. NEPHROLEPSIS DUFFII. The little-leaved sword fern. The pinnae are small, delicate, roundish leaflets that hug the stems. A nice novelty.

514. POLYPODIUM HERACLEUM. This striking fern is certainly a paradox if it does come from the Philippine Islands, as in our experience it will be undisturbed by several degrees below 32° F. The species can be mounted like a *PLATYCERIUM*. The sharply upright fronds create an unusual silhouette. A most useful novelty.



Polypodium heracleum

COMMELINADS

700. COMMELINA BENGALENSIS VARIEGATA. This pretty plant reached us from an important English collection. It is small-leaved, green, white-striped, and when in light, suffused with pink. A tricolor effect—that becomes quadri-colored with the intense sky blue of the flowers. This should be in every plant collection, as a trailer from the edge of a bench, or draped from an orchid raft, or part of any epiphytic ensemble.



Commelinad SPP.

702. COMMELINAD SPP. This commelinad is unidentified. It has been so universally admired that we show it and list it. The picture speaks for itself.

704. CYANOTIS FASCICULATA. The double-strap leaves of this new item are bright red when exposed to strong light.

706. CYANOTIS KEWENSIS. This East Indian plant is procumbent—the fleshy leaves, red-haired; the flowers rose-purple. A pretty item, growing like a transdescantiad.

708. DICHORISANDRA THRYSIFLORA. This Brazilian commelinad has been sparingly grown in Southern California greenhouses. It was only last year that we exposed a considerable stock of the plant to a fairly cold winter. The columnar deciduous stalks toppled at their cleavage points, the leaf nodes, like building blocks. The root system of dahlia-like tubers withstood rain and cold.

We did not lift and store them, although we recommend that this be done in severe winters. Now the plants are growing robustly. We shall be rewarded with huge, rich, dark-blue terminal racemes of flowers. We believe that this Brazilian exotic should be in every Southern California garden when it becomes generally known that it is as easy to handle as a dahlia.

710. DICHORISANDRA WARSCEWICZII. This plant is much like the last with these exceptions. It is more rare; the multiple, vertical stems are more slender; and the terminal flower racemes are a lighter blue.

712. GEOGENANTHUS UNDATUS. (C. Koch & Linden; Milbraed & Strauss). Formerly known as *Dichorisandra undata*. The Seersucker Plant. From Amazonian Brazil and Peru. Undulating leaves, ovate, a rich wine-red color on lower surface, contrasting with dark to blackish-green upper surface, striped with pale silvery green. An exceptionally nice, compact, low-growing plant for temperatures above 60° F.

714. TRADESCANTIA TAMPICIANA. We discovered this plant in a Hawaiian garden. To the realistic illustration we must add the striking and beautiful color of the plant—entirely a soft purple-blue, with a delicate overlay of softness from a slight gray pubescence. We believe that this plant is destined to become a sensationally popular dish-garden and house plant.



Tradescantia Tampiciana

CALATHEAS, MARANTAS AND CTENANTHES

860. CALATHEA INSIGNIS. We offer two plants, both by the same name. The first is illustrated in the drawing—leaves to 15 inches; the second is a miniature—leaves to 5 inches. Both have the dark markings shown and patterned like olives with stems. A fine plant.



Calathea insignis

862. CALATHEA LIETZII. The leaves are small and undulated with feather markings. A secondary production of leaves is effected at the end of upright stalks.

864. CALATHEA LUCIANII. A distinctive member of the genus. The cast of the plant is metallic. The upper leaves are light-green, on the olive cast; the under leaves are red-coppery. The texture of the leaves is thin, papery, translucent.

866. CALATHEA PRINCEPS. A fine species. The very dark green leaves are feathered with a yellow-green; under side purplish.

868. CALATHEA ROSEA PICTA. The leaves are pencilled with pink somewhat in the manner of *C. SANDERIANA*.

870. CALATHEA SANDERIANA. The large, boardly ovate leaves are deepest burgundy underneath. The dark green upper surface is lined with pencil stripes that are pink at first and change to white. This plant is a superb member of the genus.

872. CALATHEA VAN DEN HECKEI. A compact plant with dark-green ovate leaves with mid and lateral bands of silver.

874. CALATHEA VEITCHIANA. According to Nicholson's, this is the finest Calathea. Our collector brought it out of an Ecuadorean jungle in the area where the Jivaro Indians shrink the skulls of their enemies. The design pattern on the spoon-shaped leaves brings to mind the eyes on a peacock's tail.

876. CALATHEA VITTATA. The bright green leaves are pencilled with heavy white parallel lines arranged in pairs. The contrast is sharp and most pleasing. This is one of the best calatheas.

878. CALATHEA WARCEWICZIA. The wide, long leaves are velvety, a study in deep shades of green in remarkable geometrical patterns and contrasts. This species is also a top-flight member of the genus.

880. CTENANTHE KUMMERIANA. We first saw this plant at Berlin-Dahlem. It clumped to a height of 30 inches. The upper leaves are in soft greens, a light striping against a darker; the under leaves purplish. This species should become very useful.

882. CTENANTHE OPPENHEIMIANA. This species resembles the last in general coloration. The leaves are more elongated and the plant is lower growing.

884. CTENANTHE SPECIES. Years ago we secured this plant from a correspondent in St. Petersburg, Florida. We planted it out and did not pay much attention to it until it formed large clumps with musa-like leaves. It became much admired, and called generally, "The Giant Bamburanta."



Ctenanthe Spp.

This is a misnomer. Nonetheless, it is a fine, dependable, useful species for tropical effects, the demand oustripping the supply.

886. MARANTA BICOLOR. A sturdy, useful plant. As in most calatheas, the under leaves are purplish; the upper in a bicolor of greens. The leaves are long and narrow.

SELECTED MISCELLANEOUS TROPICALS

720. ANTHURIUM DIGITATUM. A fine, bold species. The multi-fingered leaves of dark green radiate from the stem in a pretty geometrical rosette that reminds one of the leaf designs of many of the araliads.

722. ANTHURIUM ORNATUM. Unlike any other members of the genus. The margins of the long dull gray leaves are parallel. The petioles are wire-like. The plant will probably undure below freezing temperatures.

724. ANTHURIUM RUBRINERVIUM. This handsome plant has become the parent of some fine hybrids. The leaves are heart-shaped, heavily textured, red-veined, and about 10 inches in diameter.

726. ANTHURIUM SPP. Our collector found for us a fine garden species in Peru, near the Eucadorian border. The shiny, spoon-shaped, and leathery leaves are on hard stems, and we consider this to be a plant that will endure frost. We seek its identification.

728. ARALIA FOLIOLOSA. This plant from the Himalayan area is in great demand for the rich tropical effect that it gives so quickly. The leaves are twice-pinnate and extend horizontally from the trunk in broad pannicles. In some respects the species resembles *A. CHINENSIS*.

729. BERTOLONIA PUBESCENS. This came to us from a collector working on the eastern side of the Ecuadorean Andes. The ovate leaves are textured with raised crinkled sections between the veins. The central leaf area is a broad longitudinal band of maroon.

730. CHIMONOBAMBUSA QUADRANGULARIS. Formerly in the genus *Bambusa*. The square bamboo. This is a conversation plant. "Is there really such a plant as Square Bamboo?" This species proves its existence. By the way, occasionally, in Japan, round-stemmed species are artificially strapped to force square shapes for a variety of architectural uses, such as stair rails. Our species is oriental in origin, and is stated to possess considerable hardness.

732. CISSUS ADENOPODUS Sprague. (Illustrated on back cover). This tropical African species is one of the most decorative of the small grapes. It can be accommodated in any glass house, where it becomes especially attractive when permitted to grow over-

head, and is decorative against the light. The delicate tri-foliate leaves are heavily pubescent with "red-velvet plush" covering the upper surface of the green leaves. The under leaves and tendrils are red. The grapes are $\frac{2}{3}$ inch in diameter and a dark purplish-black. Uganda.



Dracaena Goldiana

734. CISSUS AMAZONICA. This lovely tropical vine is the color of deep red wine except for the upper leaf surface. The elongated leaves extend thinly to a point. The veins are depressed, the ribs wine-red and are narrowly bordered with light gray-green in delightful contrast with the darker green surrounding.

736. COLUMNEA GLORIOSA. This is one of the spectacular members of the genus from Costa Rica. The branches hang in pendant tresses. Arranged like pinnae on a palm frond are the small ovate leaves from which spring the scarlet and yellow flowers that are disproportionately large for the plant.

738. COLUMNEA SCHIEDIANA. This species makes a fine hanging basket plant. The lanceolate leaves are 2 to 3 inches in length, light green, flecked with brown; the flowers are 2 inches, red, variegated with yellow. Mexico.

740. COLUMNEA SPP. Our Chiapas collector sent this to us. The leaves are shiny green, ovate-acuminate—the nerves red. The stems are round and constricted as if bulging between the nodes. A novel plant and a departure from the expected in this genus. We have not flowered it.

742. DRACAENA GOLDIANA. "A magnificent, ornamental foliage plant, of erect habit, and with closely-set, stalked, spreading leaves." Nicholson. The broad-pointed leaves are marbled irregularly with dark green and silver-gray bands. West Tropical Africa.

744. ECHITES RUBRO-VENOSA. This very handsome vine is "covered with a brilliant network, which is speckled with bright red or a golden-yellow, and stands out conspicuously from the emerald-green ground." Nicholson. South America.

746. ERANTHEMUM ATROPURPUREM, Bull. *Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum* (Bull.) Bailey. Another smooth-leaved foliage plant, eventually becoming a shrub, but in young stages a fine dish-garden plant. The pointed oval leaves are red with irregular darker red areas. Polynesian.

748. ERYTHRINA ACANTHOCARPA. The banner (largest petal, about 2 inches long), a brilliant orange-red, longitudinally nerved, and shading toward the tip into a terminal area of chartreuse. The banner is brightly framed at the margins with orange-red. This is a sensationably bizarre and exciting floral demonstration. The plant grows as a shrub and is claimed to possess the most beautiful flowers of the coral trees.

750. FICUS PARCELLI Veitch. A south sea island fig. A fine plant for the smallest conservatory or warm window. The leaves are prettily green and white, ovate, lop-sided, with a pleasing crepe texture. The round figs are ornamental, washed with a bright rose color.



Ficus Pseudopalma

752. FICUS PSEUDOPALMA Blanco. The Philippine Fig. The silhouette of this bizarre plant suggests the rosettes of bird's nest ferns at the ends of naked limbs. Most unfiqlike. Some plant lovers consider that young plants would be admirable for the house.

754. GRAPTOPHYLLUM PICTUM (L). Griff. This plant has beautifully variegated foliage. The smooth, oval, green leaves are pointed at each end and the centers are irregularly variegated with a sharply contrasting pink. There is a clean, smooth crispness about the plant. We recommend that it be used as an interesting substitute for coleus. It is easy to propagate from cuttings. Probably native to New Guinea.

756. GRAPTOPHYLLUM PICTUM var. "Eranthemum eldorado." This is a bizarre "color reverse" of the last species. The leaf pattern is yellow where the above is green; green where the above is pink. Hard to believe!

758. HYLOCEREUS EXTENSUS. Brit. v Rose. "The red-flowering night-blooming cereus." The petals of this novelty are rose colored; the sepals tipped and margined with red. The flowers are large and attractive. The stems are three-sided. This plant should be added to every collection of tropicals.

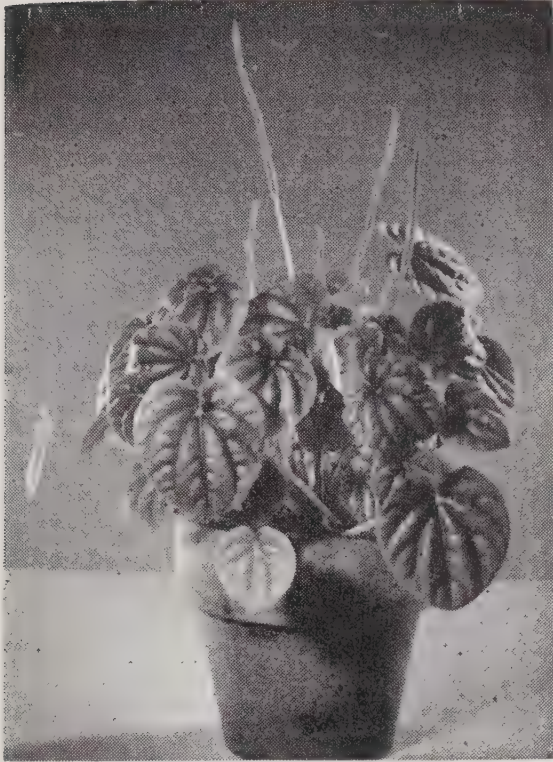
760. HOYA ANGUSTIFOIA. The long narrow leaves are very dark green. We have not seen the flowers.

762. HOYA AUSTRALIS. Deep green, leathery, ovate-oblong leaves. Flowers scented like honeysuckle, white, pink tinges. New South Wales and Queensland.

764. HOYA BELLA. Scarcely a climber. The leaves are an inch long, ovate-acute, with short petioles. The flowers are pure white with crown segments violet. India.

766. HOYA CARNOSA. The wax Plant. A climber with shining ovate-oblong leaves and white flowers with pink centers in umbels. South China and Australia.

768. HOYA JUNGLE GARDENS. This mutation was found in a Hawaiian garden. The 3 inch leaves are linear-oblong, flecked with silver. The flowers are dark red. A very fine Hoya.



Peperomia hederifolia

To growers of African Violets and Episcias we offer the following three choice gesneriads:

770. KOHLERIA ERIANTHA (*Isoloma erianthum*)

772. KOHLERIA BOGOTENSIS (*Isoloma pictum*)
(*I. bogotense*)

774. KOHLERIA × GIGANTEA (*Tydaea hybrida*)

778. MARICA NORTHIANA. A tropical American novelty with flat iris-like leaves. The lovely flowers are 3 to 4 inches in diameter and delicate as those of an orchid with the outer segments white and the inner a crisp dark blue. We believe this plant to be hardy in the coastal belt of Southern California. Striking in a wire basket or raft! The long rhizomes will be pendent, and the first plant will rapidly multiply its groups of six to eight fan-like leaves.

780. MOLINERIA RECURVATA (Dryand.) Herb. (not *Curculigo capitulata*.) A tropical bedding plant grown for its ornamental leaf clusters that resemble those of juvenile palms. From Tropical Asia and Australia.

784. MEDINELLA MAGNIFICA. A Philippine tropical shrub grown and admired internationally for its bright, shocking pink bracts that subtend pendant racemes of small flowers.

786. PEPEROMIA HEDERIFOLIA. The leaves are heart-shaped, deeply grooved at the veins. The color is metallic green overlaid with a platinum sheen. This beauty is at its best when grown in heavy shade. It should accompany every collection of African Violets.

788. PEPEROMIA ORNATA. The leaves are narrowly ovate and leathery. The leaf stems are red. This color runs into the under leaf in five bright, feathered stripings.

790. PERISTROPHE SPECIOSA. This showy plant is cultivated in greenhouses for the profuse winter flowers that are produced in clusters of 2 to 3 in slender branches, violet-purple, 1 3/4 inches long. Can be trimmed to become a bushy pot plant. India.



Pilea nummularia-folia

PILEAS

792. These plants are useful in every collection of tropical plants, either as ground covers or as trailers from rafts or hanging baskets. They can be cleverly assembled with many kinds of potted plants.

794. PILEA DEPRESSA. Thick, with small bright-green cupped leaves.

796. PILEA BLACK-LEAF. The dark olive-green leaves are serrated and corrugated with deep veining. The under leaves are slightly purplish—the new leaves marked with reddish brown.

798. PILEA SILVER LEAF. Like the last in appearance, except for coloration. The leaves are a pretty bluish-silver.

800. PILEA NUMMULARIAFOLIA. We highly recommend this trailer as a ground cover or as an addition to a raft or hanging basket.

802. PIPER ORNATUM. A lovely, delicate climber from the Celebes. The peltate, blunt-pointed leaves are prettily spotted with pink. The younger the leaves, the more intense is the coloration.

808. SANSEVIERIA PARVA. We are not sure of this name. The plant is a charming oddity. The narrowly-pointed, 6 to 8 inch, mottled leaves form a rosette. From the base extend long, rope-like stoloniferous growths, $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch in diameter. When these growths make contact with a damp surface, another rosette is formed. If you wish to develop a remarkable effect, plant this sansevieria in a moss-lined basket. When several stolons grow down, say, a foot below the basket, lower the plant so that the tips of the stolons touch a damp floor. There the group of rosettes will quickly form. Then raise the basket until stolons from these new rosettes also descend. Then again lower the basket until these new stolons touch the floor. When the second crop of rosettes forms, you will have an astonishing plant. The process may be continued until a "cascade of rosettes" is produced.

810. SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA TRICOLOR SUPERBA. Found by us in the conservatory of an English collector. A beautifully variegated "strawberry geranium." The colors range from light, medium, to dark green, and from cream pink to maroon. Should be an exciting foliage contrast in every collection of Saintpaulia.

814. ZAMIOCULCAS ZAMIFOLIA. A great oddity of the plant world. An African aroid that looks like a cycad of the genus *Zamia*. The pinnate leaves 2 to 3 feet in length make a great rosette. This plant is a relative of the calla lilly, the philodendron, and the elephant ear.



Sansevierit parva

812. TREVESIA MICHOLITZII. This is a horticultural form of *T. Palmata* and is popularly known as the snowflake plant. A prominent horticulturist in France told us that it withstood 15° F. in the 1954-55 winter. This very hardy araliad is a handsome, useful novelty. As a garden plant the crown of leaves assumes an attractive spherical shape. As a tubbed plant in a patio it is most effective.





Plectranthus Oertendahlii

804. PLECTRANTHUS OERTENDAHLLII. This plant is closely allied to Coleus. It is most useful as a tropical bedding plant, or to embellish a hanging basket or raft. The pretty leaves are dark green—the veins contrasting in light green.

806. PLEOMELE THALLIODES. The illustration suggests the interesting spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stalk. They are a medium green with a gray cast. This species is closely related to the Dracaenas. It is destined to become a fine house and patio plant when better known, as it has a great deal of style.



Pleomele thalliodes



Ligularia Spp.

776. LIGULARIA KAEMPFERI VARIETY. This hardy oriental plant is a new introduction. The color of the leaves is gray-green. An exciting ornamental for shade or sun.

MEXICAN CYCADS

The following three species will endure temperatures slightly below 32° F. Unlike palms and ferns, cycads produce an entire crown of fronds at one time. These fronds remain in fine condition for many years.

884. CERATZAMIA MEXICANA. From the barrancas of the State of Vera Cruz.

886. DIOON EDULE. Narrow, bluish-green, close-set leaflets. Slow growing. From the desert areas of Mexico. Will grow three times as fast and often produce side growths, when planted in the ground (with good drainage, as all cycads demand).

888. DIOON SPINULOSUM. The rain-forest relative of the last. Flat, broader, bright green leaflets. A shade lover. This plant is one of the great beauties of the family.



Dioon spinulosum

Ceratozamia Mexicana



CYCADS

In addition to Mexican cycads we have a limited stock of African and Australian species. We have grown these rarities from seed over a period of many years. Prices on application. They will be high, as the percentage of viability of the seed is very low and the plants are slow to grow. These plants are for discerning collectors and botanical gardens.

HELICONIAS

Select from an outstanding collection!

Heliconias are allied to the Musas, suitable for growing in tropical gardens or under glass. We have avoided the very large species, such as *H. MARIAE*, as being difficult to accomodate.

Species with beautiful foliage:

540. *HELICONIA METALLICA*. Velvety green on upper surface of leaves; bronzy metallic on lower surface of leaves. An effective plant.

542. *HELICONIA SPECTABILIS*. South Sea Islands. A red leaved species, medium size for this type, the green of the leaves more than matched by bright red. A plant of compelling beauty.

544. *HELICONIA SPECTABILIS EDWARDUS REX*. The origin of this plant is unknown to us. It is the premier foliage plant of this genus. The leaves are striated, red, green and yellow. The red varies in shade, dark to bright. The plant suggests that one of its parents is *H. AUREO-STRATA* (golden-striped). This color combination is brilliant and sensational when added to bright red. To see the plant is to understand its association with royalty as King Edward's Heliconia.

Species with beautiful inflorescences:

546. *HELICONIA DISTANS*. The leaves are pointed, the flower bracts bright red with a yellow area. The leaf sheaths and stems are brown-mottled.

548. *HELICONIA ELONGATA*. At a recent International Flower Show at Hollywood Park this plant was a sensation. The green of the leaves of the native ti (*CORDYLINE TERMINALIS*) matched the green of the flower bracts of the heliconia when the plants were grouped together. The bright pink patches on the sides of the flower bracts furnished an unreal, unexpected, and vivid contrast.

550. *HELICONIA HUMILIS*. The "false bird of paradise." The many-tiered inflorescences of dark red are regularly carried as cut flowers in Honolulu florist shops. A notable plant.

Very dwarf Heliconias:

These lovely plants can be flowered in 7 inch pots and, as a consequence, can enrich the smallest glass houses.

552. *HELICONIA AURANTIACA*. Yellow inflorescences when 18 inches high. Dark green foliage.

554. *HELICONIA PSITTACORUM*. The gay yellow and red inflorescences reminded some botanist of the gaiety of parrot-like colors. Should flower at 24 inches.

556. *HELICONIA SPP.* A very nice dwarf, unidentified. Bright, compact, pendant inflorescence.

ARBORESCENT PHILODENDRONS

In the last five years American horticulture has been enriched by the quantity production of arborescent philodendrons grown from seed. Many species have been introduced from South Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Others are the result of hybridization within the nine or ten species available. Previously, about the only species in the country were *P. SELLOUM* and *P. SPECIOSUM*. The former is now widely grown in gardens of Southern California, Florida, and the Hawaiian Islands, and to some extent in the Gulf States when protected against the northers. *P. SPECIOSUM* remains uncommon.

We have grown and distributed many thousands of plants of *P. SELLOUM*. With this experience, we have continued our work with arborescent philodendrons, so that now we are able to offer many species and hybrids of enticing beauty and usefulness. In the future we intend to add species and hybrids to the following list:

580. *PHILODENDRON SELLOUM*. A South Brazilian plant of beauty, usefulness, and hardiness. Unlike most philodendrons, it is a lover of light, and in coastal areas, with



Philodendron Selloum
Growing in Houston, Texas

a moderate amount of atmospheric humidity, it will thrive in full sun. Furthermore, it will cheerfully withstand several degrees below 32°F. It is arborescent in that it grows erect on its own trunk, with no running trunk sections between the nodes, and has scars where the leaves have fallen. In other words, it grows compactly, forming a spherical crown of leaves that is supported by leaf-stems closely adjoining each other on the trunk. Such a growth habit, sometimes called "self-heading," is characteristic of this great group of arborescent philodendrons from semi-tropical areas of South America.

582. PHILODENDRON "SAO PAULO." This name is a preliminary reference, pending ultimate identification, of a very beautiful plant. Using the presently best known plant of the arborescent type, *P. selloum*, for a standard of comparison, *P. SAO PAULO* is superior because it will:

- 1) Maintain a uniform, bright green in strong sun without yellowing at the leaf edges.
- 2) Produce large leaves that are elaborately frilled and serrated and that expand flatly without cupping.
- 3) Withstand as much frost, if not more, than *P. SELLOUM*.

584. PHILODENDRON X JUNGLE GARDENS. This cross between the well known, dependable, and standard species, *P. SELLOUM*, and our *P. SAO PAULO* combines the virtues of both species with the vigor of growth usually found in hybrids.

586. PHILODENDRON BIPINNATIFIDUM. This fine Brazilian species is a beautiful and useful plant. Some of the characteristics that distinguish it from its fellows are:

- 1) The leaves are deeply cut with resultant good tolerance to full sun.
- 2). The petioles (leaf-stems) are extended strongly upright, holding the leaves high and giving the entire plant a spherical silhouette that is characteristic of the species and most pleasing.
- 3). The leaves have a bronze cast and the underside of the veins is rosy and pink.
- 4). The spathes are brown with rosy edges.

588. PHILODENDRON X BARRYI (*P. SELLOUM* x *P. BIPINNATIFIDUM*) In addition to the vigor expected of a hybrid, this plant should combine a strong, upright habit of growth with a high degree of light and frost tolerance.

590. PHILODENDRON EICHLERI. The magnificent grandeur of this plant suggests the sobriquet, "Granddaddy of all Philodendrons." The great arrow-shaped, slightly undulated leaves will attain 6 feet from upper lobe to tip—the trunk 7 to 8 inches in diameter—the spathes 15 inches in height. The edges of the spathes and the interior surface are rose; the spadix, white. The straight, strong petioles maintain the great leaves in a vertical plane. The plant is tolerant of frost.

The following three hybrids can be judged by a consideration of the characteristics of their respective parents:

592. PHILODENDRON EICHLERI X BIPINNATIFUM.

594. PHILODENDRON EICHLERI X SELLOUM.

596. PHILODENDRON EICHLERI X UNDULATUM.

598. PHILODENDRON UNDULATUM. This is the smallest of the South Brazilian arborescent philodendrons that we have handled. The leaves are arrow-shaped, undulated at the margins, and average 2 feet in vertical length.

600. PHILODENDRON MELLO-BARRETOANUM. One of the rarest of the arborescent philodendrons. The leaves are very finely cut and there are short spines on the trunk.

CLIMBING AROIDS

816. PHILODENDRON ANDREANUM VAR. MELANOCHRYSUM. This is a small-leaved type that can be used in dish gardens and under glass as a handsome substitute for *P. CORDATUM*. The heart-shaped leaves are velvety, dark green, and suffused with brown-yellow.

818. PHILODENDRON ASPERATUM. We have had this plant for over a decade. We offer material of it for the first time. The easiest description is to call it a giant *P. SODIROI*. This species is destined to become a popular tropical foliage plant, and the probable parent of a new line of philodendron hybrids.

820. PHILODENDRON X CORSINIANUM. A tropical plant of great beauty. The thin, heart-shaped leaves are both undulated and serrated at the edges. The surface of the leaves is papery and crinkled. The under leaves are metallic brownish-purple. One parent is *P. VERRUCOSUM*; the other unknown, perhaps *P. LACERUM*.

822. PHILODENDRON CRASSINERVIUM. We like this species. The long curving leaves are like Turkish scimitars. Someone should grow four of them on a totem pole. It would be a conversation piece!

824. PHILODENDRON ELEGANS. Accurately named. The leaves are deeply cut to the mid-rib to provide numerous long graceful fingers. The effect is open and delicate. Under good culture the leaves will reach 2 feet in length; the round smooth trunk 2 inches in diameter. One of the best species of the genus.

826. PHILODENDRON HASTIFOLIUM. This importation from Europe is a durable, heavy textured species that promises a relatively high degree of hardiness for a tropical plant.

828. PHILODENDRON HOULLETIANUM. Likewise, this species has the same possibilities. The heavy leaves are heart-shaped and leathery.

830. PHILODENDRON MAMEI. This highly ornamental plant extends its stem horizontally. The heart-shaped leaves are parchment-like, dark green, marked with irregular silver spots. Native to Ecuador.

832. PHILODENDRON MARTIANUM. (*P. CANNAEFOLIUM* in the U. S.) *P. CANNAEFOLIUM* has leaves that at a glance resemble those of a *Canna*. The petioles are long and slender and the plant runs, with long internodes. To us it is not a useful species. *P. MARTIANUM*, as this plant is called in Europe, grows horizontally, and adapts itself nicely to a coffee table. It looks more like a well-grown *Cattleya* than a *Canna*.

834. PHILODENDRON SAGITTIFOLIUM. We have grown this plant since 1942 and it has yet to leave its compact form and start to climb. The arrow-shaped leaves are cupped and held broadly erect on round petioles. The plant is a very light green. A woven mat of fibres hides the leaf bases, but not the remarkable spathes. These are numerous, and inflated. The round lower sections are broadly marked with a crimson band. This should be a sensational addition to tropical gardens.

836. PHILODENDRON TALAMANCAE. A rare philodendron with very elongated hastate leaves. This is a useful, practical plant.

838. PHILODENDRON VERRUCOSUM. This is a tropical species and is unhappy below 65°F. The soft, heart-shaped leaves are velvety above and marked beneath with reddish-brown areas. The petioles are fuzzy. A native of Columbia.

840. PHILODENDRON WARSCWICZII. We do not guarantee this identification, but we do claim that it is a remarkable member of the genus. It apparently comes from an area that endures a long drought, when the leaves fall, and the terminal growth bluntly closes itself with a twist, like the ends of some Cuban cigars. Then the plant with its fat, round trunk (the scars from the fallen leaves scarcely show) looks like a boa-constrictor. When the rains come the plant bursts into leaves that resemble those of a medium-sized arborescent philodendron, such as *P. BIPINNATIFIDUM*, but much thinner in texture, lighter green, and more elaborately serrate.

842. RAPHIDOPHORA DECURSIVA. One of the hardiest of the climbing aroids. The leaves are held in horizontal, elongated planes, divided to the midrib in broad leaflets. The general habit of the plant is that of a medium-sized *Monstera*. Native to North Burma.

844. MONSTERA GUTTIFERYUM. This species is something like a small growing *M. KARWINSKYI*, without, however, perforations in the leaves. Several planted on the same fern-tree pole make a nice effect.

846. MONSTERA KARWINSKYI, Schott. This rare species grows somewhat in the manner of *M. GUTTIFERYUM*. The leaves are wider (5 inches), longer (1 foot), and are perforated at random with roundish holes. A collector's item. Origin unstated. Received from a German botanical garden.



Monstera Leichtlinii

Cheese plant." The species name is not confused with *M. FREDERICKSTAHLII*.

848. MONSTERA LEICHLINII. The drawing only suggests the remarkable extent to which the leaves of this species consist of holes. This plant out-does all members of the plant world in its holey nature. It will become the prime novelty and conversation piece of house plants. And what fun to grow as its curious leaves unfold! We recommend that it be planted with a piece of driftwood, cork, or tree fern, the dark color of which helps delineate the lacy leaf pattern.

850. MONSTERA PUNCTULATA. This is a quickly vining species from Central America. When it reaches a tree crotch where leaf mould is trapped, it is likely to pause and develop a rosette of ovate leaves consisting mostly of oval holes, and deserving the appellation, "Swiss

PALMS

We have specialized in the introduction and cultivation of these noble plants for the last twenty years. We do not try to grow ultra-tropical species. Our prime objective has been to grow species that will endure the coldest spells (freezes) that visit the coastal belt of Southern California about every decade.

Our favorite genus is *Chamaedorea*, which now contains about 100 species of American undergrowth palms. As a group, these plants possess an inherent hardiness not found in many of their palm neighbors growing side by side in the same jungle. One theory is that a great many years ago these *Chamaedorea* palms lived in the highlands, and, although many species are now lowland palms, in descending, they took their hardiness with them. A palm specialist in Riverside, California, inland from the coastal belt where occasionally the temperature drops to 18° F., for example, succeeded with a fine clump of *Chamaedorea* by dropping a muslin-covered, wire-formed cylinder over the plants during cold spells.

Chamaedorea palms fall into two groups—clump-forming (like bamboo), and single trunk. All species are dioecious, like the date palms, plants being either male or female. Many of the following are rare in horticulture.

900. CHAMAEDOREA STOLONIFERA. This species from Guatemala is diminutive enough for an apartment window, or the smallest conservatory. The leaves remain single (bifid) as shown in the drawing, resembling the tail of a tuna. This plant is illustrated on the front cover.

902. CHAMAEDOREA FRAGRANS. This species is an enlargement of the last. The graceful trunks are about ¼ inch in diameter; the simple leaves are about seven inches from tip to tip and are prominently veined. A very handsome plant.

Chamaedorea geonomiformis



904. CHAMAEDOREA GEONOMIFORMIS. This species is the largest of this series of palms with simple leaves. The trunk is single and about ¾ inch in diameter. The leaves are 9 inches from tip to tip, and are 12 inches along the stem. The black fruits are oblong and shiny. A fine species for a shady corner.

906. CHAMAEDOREA CATARACTARUM. One of the loveliest palms. The single trunk is crowned with a spherical silhouette of many fronds. The fully-developed crown is only 30 inches in diameter. The round fruit is a bright red. The flower spike of the male plant gives pollen abundantly, and it is easy to shake it on the receptive flowers of the female to achieve a seed crop and a pretty effect.

908. CHAMAEDOREA OBLONGATA. This single-trunk species has sigmoid (S-shaped) leaflets, broad and abruptly sharp-tipped. A nice plant to grow in groups, and several are effective together in one container.

910. CHAMAEDOREA COSTARICANA. A clumping palm of great beauty. The wide leaves and the stems are of a dark green. This species is frost resistant.

912. CHAMAEDOREA KLOTZSCHIANA. A single-trunk palm with leaves distributed in groups along the leaf stem. The round black seeds are very decorative when suspended by the bright orange red branches of the inflorescence. State of Vera Cruz.

914. CHAMAEDOREA TEPEJILOTE. A single-trunk palm that is large for most members of the genus. The leaves 4 to 6 feet. The pinnae 8 to 12 inches. The unopened male inflorescence may be used as a food, raw for a salad — cooked for a vegetable. Mexican.

916. CHAMAEDOREA ERUMPENS. This palm grows in two forms—broad or narrow leaflets. We offer the former. It is one of the best clump-forming palms. British Honduras.

918. CHAMAEDOREA HUMILIS. Grown from seeds collected for us in Chiapas. This dwarf palm is a gem—a small, delicate beauty. Single-trunked, with many fronds and broad dark-green leaflets. It flowers at a height of 10 inches. Obviously a fine addition to the smallest plant collection.

920. CHAMAEDOREA SPP. From Chiapas comes a most interesting species. Single-trunked. The leaves are very narrow and long. This slenderness plus a glaucous cast to the plant suggests a high degree of tolerance to light.

938. REINHARDTIA SPP. Sometimes placed under *Malortia*. A diminutive palm from the State of Chiapas, with "windows" in its leaves. This lovely novelty has slender, multiple trunks, 1/4 inch in diameter, bi-lobed, simple, dentate leaves, with apertures in the leaf plane adjoining the midrib. This undergrowth palm is of great beauty and rarity. It has flowered in a 4 inch pot at a height of 12 inches.

940. PHEONIX RECLINATA. The only palm that will live in the semi-tropics and that naturally reclines its trunk, thus producing the general silhouette of the coconut palm, is this South African species. Consequently, it is in the greatest demand and in the shortest supply. Due to the facility with which species of *Phoenix* hybridize among themselves, we consider that palms of *PHOENIX RECLINATA* grown in Southern California in recent years are hybrids. These do not have the degree of slenderness of trunk found in the species and which we consider an important element of its beauty.

Our plants have been grown by us from seed imported from South Africa. This species produces multiple trunks naturally. If a single-trunk is desired, the off-shoots are easy to detach and become additional plants.

950. Over the last twenty years we have experimented with the growing of fishtail palms in favorable places in the open in West Los Angeles. We have tested *CARYOTA URENS*, *MITIS*, *CUMMINGII*, and *RUMPHIANA*. None of these palms from the ultra-tropics could long withstand the cool nights. We were disposed to consider it hopeless to enjoy the beauty of these lovely plants, except under glass.

We learned of a species of *CARYOTA* living in China at the northern edge of the range for the genus. Just before the communists took over, we managed to secure some seeds of this species. It is with the greatest pleasure and pride that we now offer plants that we are confident will live in the open in the coastal belt of Southern California. With their multiple-pinnate foliage they are beautiful to behold.

To connoisseurs and collectors living in the coastal belt of Southern California we can supply in limited quantities palms of the following species, prices and sizes of which will be quoted upon inquiry:

952. JUBAEA SPECTABILIS. The Chilean wine palm. In early fall the seeds are offered as edible nuts in a fruit and vegetable store in Nice.

954. PARAJUBAEA COCOIDES. The Ecuadorian relative of the last.

956. JUBAEOPSIS CAFFRA. The South African relative of the last two.

958. ERYTHEA ELEGANS. The exact habitat of this palm from northwest Mexico is not known to botanists.

960. WALLICHIA DISTICHIA. From the highlands of far India.

962. NORMANBYA NORMANBYI. The rare Black Palm from Queensland.

964. LIVISTONA MARIAE. The red-leaved fan palm from Never-never Land of Central Australia.

966. PRITCHARDIA BECCARIANA. The South Sea Island fan palm. These are from the mountain slopes of the island of Hawaii.

968. POLYANDROCOCCUS CAUDESCENS. Also known as *DIPLOTHEMIUM CAUDESCENS*. A first importation of this South American fan palm.

PRICE LIST

110. *Aechmea caudata*: 5.00
112. *Aechmea coelestis*: 5.00
114. *Aechmea fasciata*: S—5.00
115. *Aechmea fulgens*: S—5.00; In spike—6.50
116. *Aechmea fulgens* var. *discolor*:
S—3.50; In spike—5.00
117. *Aechmea hystrix*—5.00
122. *Aechmea Lindenii*: 10.00
126. *Aechmea lingulata*: S—10.00
128. *Aechmea Mariae-Reginae*: S—10.00;
L—20.00
132. *Aechmea miniata* var. *discolor*:
S—3.50; In spike—5.00
134. *Aechmea miniata* x *calyculata*: S—5.00
L—7.50; In spike—10.00
136. *Aechmea Orlandiana*: 5.00
138. *Aechmea pectinata*: 6.00
140. *Aechmea Pittieri*: 10.00
142. *Aechmea pubescens*: 7.50
144. *Aechmea Racinae*: 5.00
146. *Aechmea tillandsioides*: 3.50
148. *Aechmea victoriana*: 5.00
150. *Aechmea Weilbachii*: 5.00
152. *Aechmea Weilbachii* x *fulgens*: 6.00
154. *Ananas comosus tricolor*: Fruiting size—
25.00
156. *Billbergia Leitzii*: 3.50
158. *Billbergia leptopoda*: 3.50
160. *Billbergia macrolepis*: 15.00
162. *Billbergia* x *Windii*: 3.00
164. *Bromelia balansae variegata*: 25.00
168. *Canistrum roseum*: S—10.00
170. *Canistrum ingratum* x *roseum*: M—10.00
172. *Greigia sphacelata*: 5.00
174. *Guzmania berteroniana*: S—10.00
176. *Guzmania lingulata* var. *splendens*
S—10.00; Flowering size: 15.00
178. *Guzmania magnifica*: S—10.00
Flowering size—15.00
180. *Guzmania monostachia*: 10.00
182. *Guzmania nicaraguensis*: 7.50
186. *Guzmania Zahnii*: S—5.00; Flowering size
—7.50; In spike—10.00
188. *Hechtia tillandsioides*: 5.00
190. *Neoregelia Carolinae*: Flowering size—
7.50; In flower—12.50
196. *Neoregelia marmorata*: S—3.50; Flower-
ing size—5.00
198. *Neoregelia spectabilis*: 3.50
200. *Nidularium amazonicum*: 7.50
202. *Nidularium citrinum*: 10.00
206. *Nidularium innocentii*: 5.00
208. *Nidularium innocentii* var. *lineatum*: 6.00
214. *Nidularium regelioides*; Flowering size—
8.50; in spike: 12.50
216. *Pitcairnia tuerckheimii*: 7.50
218. *Portea petropolitana*—7.50
220. *Puya raimondii*: S—5.00
222. *Quesnelia arvensis*: S—5.00; L—10.00
224. *Tillandsia albida*: S—5.00
230. *Tillandsia brachycaulos*: S—5.00
Flowering size—7.50
232. *Tillandsia butzii*: Flowering size—7.50
234. *Tillandsia cyanea*: S—10.00
236. *Tillandsia flabellata*: S—5.00
238. *Tillandsia lindenii*: S—3.50; Flowering
size—5.00; In spike—7.50
240. *Tillandsia* spp.: Flowering size—5.00
242. *Tillandsia punctata*: small—5.00
246. *Vriesea carinata*: S—2.50; In spike—3.50
248. *Vriesea carinata* hybrid *Marie*: S—3.50;
Flowering size: 5.00; In spike—7.50
250. *Vriesea ensiformis*: Flowering size—5.00;
In spike—7.50
252. *Vriesea favorita*; flowering size—12.50
254. *Vriesea guttata*: Flowering size—5.00
256. *Vriesea hieroglyphica*: S—4.00
262. *Vriesea magnifica*: S—3.50; flowering
size—5.00; In spike—7.50
264. *Vriesea poelmannii* var. *ramifree*:
Flowering size—10.00; In spike—15.00
266. *Vriesea reginae*: S—5.00; Large—15.00
270. *Vriesea spendens*: S—3.50; Flowering size
—5.00; In spike—7.50
350. *Alocasia atrovirens*; 3"—1.50; 4"—2.50
352. *Alocasia cucullata*: 4"—2.00
354. *Alocasia gigantea*: 4"—5.00
356. *Alocasia Hilo beauty*: 4"—4.50
358. *Alocasia indica* var. *metallic*: 4"—3.50
360. *Alocasia macrorrhiza*: 4"—2.00; 10"—8.00
362. *Alocasia "Okinawa"*: 4"—5.00
364. *Alocasia picta*: 4"—3.00
366. *Alocasia* spp.: 4"—5.00
370. *Alocasia wavriniiana*: 4"—15.00
372. *Alocasia Whinkii*: 4"—5.00
374. *Alocasia zebrina*: 4"—10.00
376. *Caladium humblottii*: 3"—1.50; 4"—2.50
378. *Colocasia antiquorum* var. *fontanesii*;
4"—2.50
380. *Colocasia antiquorum* var. *illustris*: 4"—
2.50
382. *Colocasia* spp.: 4"—3.00
384. *Culcasia Mannii*: 3"—5.00
386. *Cyrtosperma johnstonii*: 4"—10.00
388. *Schizocasia portei*: 4"—7.50
390. *Xanthosoma bataviensis*: 4"—2.50
392. *Xanthosoma lindenii*: 4"—2.50; 5"—4.00
394. *Xanthosoma* spp.: 4"—3.50
396. *Xanthosoma violaceum*: 4"—1.50
456. *Hedychium Jungle Gardens*: 6"—3.50
458. *Hedychium carneum*: 6"—3.50
460. *Hedychium coccineum*: 6"—5.00
462. *Hedychium flavum*: 6"—3.50
464. *Hedychium greenii*: 6"—5.00
466. *Kaempferia roscoeana*: 4"—2.50
468. *Kaempferia galanga*: 4"—2.50
402. *Musa Mannii*: 10.00
404. *Musa velutina*: 3.50
406. *Musa rosacea*: 10.00
408. *Musa rosea*: 3.50
410. *Musa sumatrana*: 10.00
412. *Musa zebrina*: 3.50
414. *Musa basjoo*: 10.00
415. *Musa cavendishii*: 3.50
416. *Musa fehi*: 15.00
418. *Musa koeae*: 15.00
420. *Musa sapientum* var. *seminiferum*: 10.00
422. *Musa* spp.:
Carinosa: 20.00
Bungalan: 10.00
Lacatan: 10.00
Latundan: 10.00
Saba: 10.00
432. *Musa arnoldiana*: 2.50
434. *Musa ensete*: 2.50
436. *Musa Maurellii*: 6"—15.00
460. *Platynerium alcorni*: 5.00
462. *Platynerium grande*: 12.50
466. *Platynerium aethiopicum*: 7.50

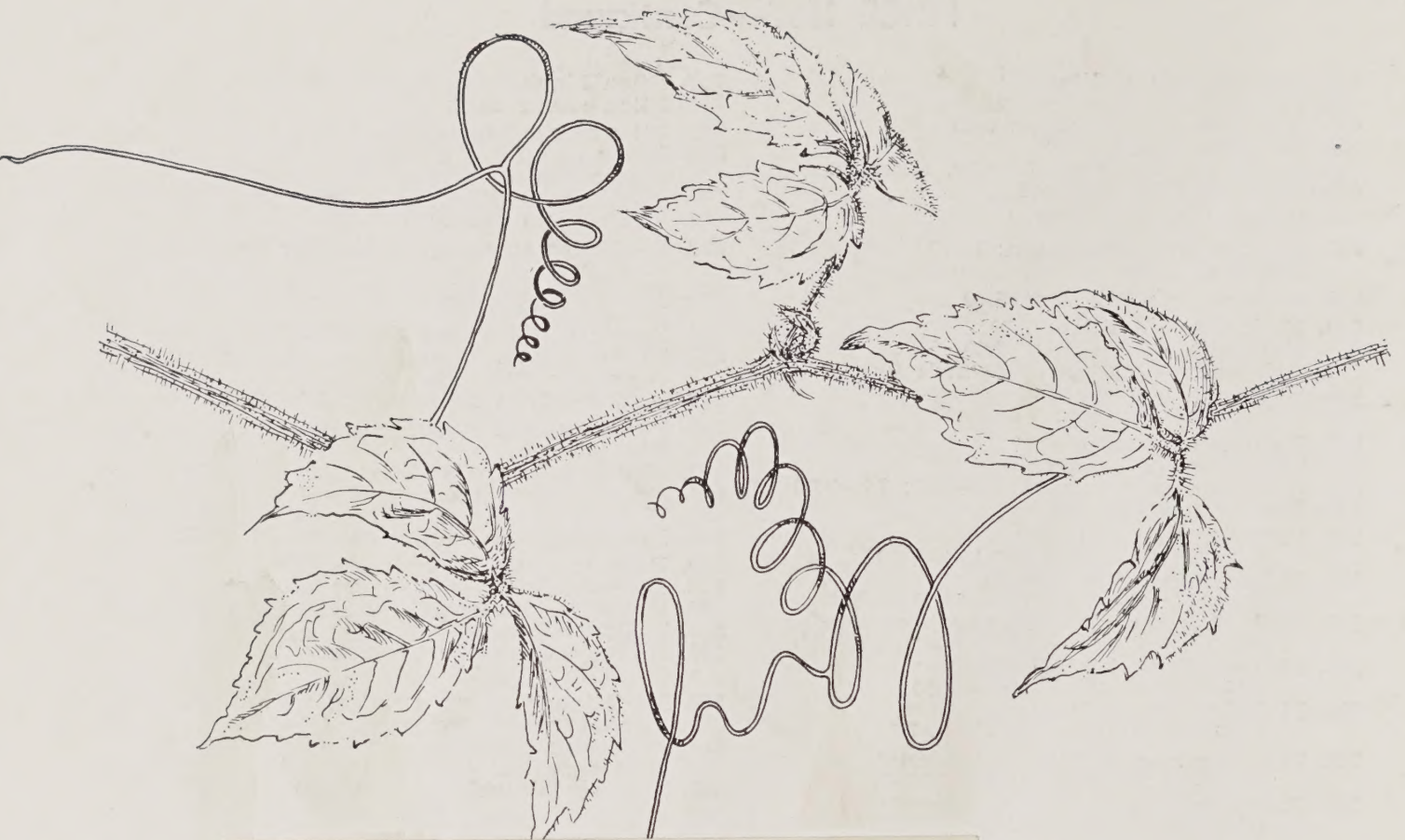
PRICE LIST—Continued

468. *Platynerium willinckii*: 10.00
 470. *Platynerium lemoinei*: 12.00
 480. *Adiatum trapeziforme*: 5.00
 490. *Davallia solida*: 3.00
 494. *Nephrolepis biserrata* var. *furcans*: 2.50
 496. *Nephrolepis duffii*: 1.50
 500. *Pellaea virgata*: 3.00
 514. *Polypodium heracleum*: 10.00
 Mounted: 15.00
 520. *Sadleria cyatheoides*: 5.00
 540. *Heliconia metallica*: 7.50
 542. *Heliconia spectabilis*: 6.00
 544. *Heliconia spectabilis* Edwards Rex: 7.50
 546. *Heliconia distans*: 6.00
 548. *Heliconia elongata*: 7.50
 550. *Heliconia humilis*: 5.00
 552. *Heliconia aurantiaca*: 5.00
 554. *Heliconia psittacorum*: S—3.50; M—6.00
 556. *Heliconia* spp.: 6.00
 580. *Philodendron selloum*:
 6"—1.50; 8"—3.50; 10"—12"—7.50
 582. *Philodendron* "Sao Paulo":
 6"—2.50; 8"—5.00; 12"—10.00
 584. *Philodendron* x *Jungle Gardens*
 6"—1.50; 8"—3.50; 10"—12"—7.50
 586. *Philodendron bipinnatifidum*:
 6"—2.50; 8"—5.00; 12"—12.00
 588. *Philodendron* x *Barryi*
 6"—1.50; 8"—3.50; 10"—12"—7.50
 592. *Philodendron eichleri* x *bipinnatifidum*:
 6"—5.00; 8"—7.50—10.00; 10"—12"—20.00
 594. *Philodendron eichleri* x *selloum*:
 6"—5.00; 8"—7.50—10.00; 10"—12"—20.00
 600. *Philodendron mello-barretoanum*:
 6"—5.00
 700. *Commelina bengalensis variegata*: 2.50
 702. *Commelinad* spp.: 7.50
 704. *Cyanotis fasciculata*: 5.00
 706. *Cyanotis kewensis*: 3.50
 708. *Dichorisandra thrysiflora*: 6"—3.50
 710. *Dichorisandra warscewiczii*: 4"—3.50
 712. *Geogenanthus undatus*: 3"—2.50
 714. *Tradescantia tampiciana*: 4"—3.50
 720. *Anthurium digitatum*: 5"—10.00
 722. *Anthurium ornatum*: 5"—10.00
 724. *Anthurium rubrinervium*: 5"—10.00
 726. *Anthurium* spp.: 6"—10.00
 728. *Aralia foliolosa*: 6"—2.25
 729. *Bertolonia pubescens*: 2½"—3.00
 730. *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis*:
 3"—7.50
 732. *Cissus adenopodus*: 3"—5.00
 734. *Cissus amazonica*: 3"—7.50
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 760. *Hoya angustifolia*: 3"—3.50—5.00
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 768. *Hoya Jungle Gardens*: 1.50
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 6"—3.50
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 3 gallon—35.00; Larger sizes on applica-
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 912. *Chamaedorea klotzschiana*: 1 gallon —
 3.50; flowering size—5.00
 914. *Chamaedorea tepejilote*: 1 gallon—5.00
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 916. *Chamaedorea erumpens*: Specimens,
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 lon—10.00
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 950. *Pritchardia beccariana*: 6"—7.50
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 964. *Livistona mariae*: 3 gallon—25.00
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 10.00

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